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UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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[BY REQUEST.]

THE MOURNER'S REST.

There is an hour of peaceful rest,
To mounting wand'rs given;
There is a tear for sooth'd distress'd,
A balm for every wounded breast;
'Tis found alone in heaven.

There is a soft, a downy bed,
'Tis fair as breath of even,
A couch for weary mortals spread,
Where they may rest their aching head,
And find repose in heaven.

There is a home for weeping souls,
By sin and sorrow driven,
When toss'd on life's tempestuous shoals,
Where storms arise and oceans roll,
And all is drear in heaven.

There faints life up the tearful eye,
The heart with anguish riven,
And views the tempest passing by,
The evening shadows quickly fly,
And all scene in heaven.

There fragrant flowers immortal bloom,
And joys supreme are given;
There rays divine dispel the gloom;
Beyond the confines of the tomb
Appears the dawn of heaven.

Where all the saints immortal sing,
And crowns of joy are given,
While all the harps a cheerful bring
Their noblest songs to Christ their King,
When swallow'd up in heaven.

Selected for the Hillsborough Recorder.

LETTER VI.

The duty of all men to become rich.

Continued.

Mr. Editor:—Riches are dangerous, because.

5. They afford opportunities and facilities of sinful enjoyment. When riches are sought for and used for this object, they become dangerous in the extreme. An excessive sensual indulgence comes under the description which that unrivaled poet, Robert Burns, gives of one such sin:

I wove the quantum of the sin,
The hazard of concealing;
But oh, it hardens all within,
And petrifies the feeling.

None are doomed, in this world, to a greater excess of suffering and wretchedness, than those wealthy persons, who seek, if the excess of sensual gratification; that pure pleasure, which can be found in the temperate and simple enjoyment of moderate desire. The most awful instances of human depravity, as well as the most hardened cases of human wretchedness, may be found among the rich sensualists. And, in most instances, the hardness of heart, necessary to the accomplishment of the cruelties and crimes which are perpetrated by such persons, has been acquired in the pursuit of pleasure. The cruel murder of John the Baptist shows this. Herod had beheaded John gladly. And neither he, nor Herod, would ever have been capable of having John beheaded, had not their hearts been hardened by sensuality. And the world is not gained, and the soul is lost! Is it not true?

There are so many improper motives and views influencing many on the subject of riches, that they seem determined, at all hazards, to obtain them. And when lawful means are too slow, dishonest measures, promising a more speedy attainment of their end, are used. Hence another danger connected with riches.

"Whom none can love, whom none can thank, Creation's blot, creation's blank."

But neither the sensualist, nor miser, intended, at the commencement of his career, what he now finds himself to be. They were capable of examining and understanding the truth. Their wandering so far from it, shows another danger of riches.

6. "The cares of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches choke the word." Matt. xiii. 22. We have cases of this recorded in Luke ix. 59-61. Jesus commanded a young man to follow him. This, at that time, consisted in literally forsaking all, and going with Jesus. He did not refuse to obey. He intended to do it. But see the deceitfulness of riches. He began to think of home, and of friends. And he thought he had a good excuse for disobedience, at the present: "Lord, suffer me first to go and bury my father." Jesus replied: "Let the dead bury their dead." Another man, who seemed to have been listening to this conversation, was convinced that it was his duty to follow Jesus: he volunteered to do so: "Lord, I will follow thee; but let me first go bid them farewell at home." Jesus replied: "No man having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom." He was not cruel, nor unfeeling in refusing to comply with the requests of these young men, but acted from principles of deepest wisdom and compassion. He knew how it would be, when again the softness and delicacy, the pleasures and allurements of domestic bliss entwined around their hearts. The word would be choked. Even now, when under the strong impressions of truth, they began to make excuse. What would be the result, when away from it, and pressed by the remonstrances of dear friends, and the comforts and sympathies of home? They would return no more with him.

Many, like these, hear the truth, become convinced of their duty, and intend to obey it. Do it now, is the command, Lord, we will, but suffer us first, is the reply. Probably none, but the most hardened, ever hear the truth preached in simplicity and love, without intending to obey it. But how soon are all these impressions gone. The duties and engagements of the world are plead as good excuses for procrastination. The cares of the world, and the deceitfulness of riches, choke the word. Numerous engagements, heavy claims, perplexing transactions, pressing calls, promising prospects of gain, urge on the reply: Suffer me first. And the world is not gained, and the soul is lost! Is it not true?

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Internal Improvement Convention.

(Continued.)

Thursday, December 13.

Convention met according to adjournment.

The following delegates appeared and took their seats: Dennis Heartt, of Orange; Col. Wm. Robards of Granville; James Allen of Bertie.

Mr. Avery offered the following resolution, which, on his motion, was referred to the committee of three, of which Mr. Haywood is chairman.

Resolved, That the committee who are appointed to inquire into the probable cost of completing the various schemes of internal improvement comprised in the report of the committee of thirteen, be instructed further to inquire as to the probable amount requisite for extending a rail road from a point on the Yadkin river to intersect with the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road, which road to be constructed as an extension of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road, or the continuation of a road more central, as either of these schemes may meet the approbation of the Convention.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee of five in relation to the Dan and Roanoke, made a report, which was, on his motion, laid upon the table.

Mr. Haywood, from the select committee of three, upon the available funds of the state, and upon the probable costs of the schemes proposed by the committee of thirteen—presented the following report, which was read:

The committee appointed to report upon the probable cost of the works recommended by the committee of 13, and what are the pecuniary resources of the state, have had very little time to perform that duty, and of course do not pretend that they will be able to state, with precise accuracy, the cost of each of the works recommended to this convention. It is difficult to do this, even after a survey and estimates by competent engineers, if we judge by past experience; but they submit the following table of such information as they can procure on the subject:

1. The committee of 13 have recommended that the state shall loan her crea-

dit to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company to the amount of \$500,000.

According to the last estimate of the cost of this road, the company's present capital being increased by this loan, will make a sum sufficient to complete the work, lacking between one and two hundred thousand dollars.

2. They have recommended the immediate payment of the state's 4th quarter of subscription to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, \$150,000.

3. They have recommended the opening of Roanoke Inlet. The cost of this work has been variously estimated. H. Fulton, in 1819 and 1820, surveyed and estimated the work, and reported to the board of internal improvements that, if done in the best manner, with stone, the expenditure would be \$2,363,000.

If done with wood, the expenditure would be 1,206,300.

It is stated to your committee, that this work has been estimated by the United States Engineer at much less, to wit, for about \$800,000.

The report of Mr. Fulton is herewith filed; that of Mr. Bach, the other engineer, not in possession of your committee, has been lost.

4. They have recommended the construction of a rail road from Beaufort Harbour to intersect the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road. Your committee have had no survey and estimates to refer to, but it is conjectured that such a rail way will cost one million or one million and a half of dollars. It may be more or less; for it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory certainty, upon mere conjecture. The committee, however, put it as above stated, at the sum of \$1,000,000 or \$1,500,000.

5. They have also recommended the construction of a rail way from Yadkin river to some point on the Cape Fear at or near Fayetteville. This work will cost \$2,000,000.

Major McNeill, one of the first engineers in the United States, has lately surveyed this route, and estimated the cost of the work. That report is now in the convention. Much confidence is to be placed in it, and he values the cost at two millions, if the work be done in the best manner, and with durable materials, and affirms it is the best economy to adopt that mode of construction at the outset. The committee have taken and report his highest estimate, believing that it is the safest plan.

The aggregate cost of these, and the proportions in each which it is proposed to advise the state to take, may be easily ascertained by each member for himself. The following works are recommended by the committee of thirteen by the designation of minor works, to wit:

1. A rail road from Raleigh and Fayetteville. We conjecture that it would cost at least \$1,200,000.

2. A rail road from Waynesborough to Raleigh. We conjecture that it would cost at least \$1,000,000.

A survey of Neuse river. Probable cost about \$5,000.

The committee report the following statement of the stocks and funds belonging to the state. The general correctness of it may be relied on; though in so short a time it is impossible to make it precisely accurate.

STOCKS.
The State owns in Bank of the State, \$500,000
" Bank of Cape Fear, 520,700
" Buncombe T. n. Co. 3,000
" Roanoke Nav. Co. 50,000
" Cape Fear Nav. Co. 32,500

OTHER FUNDS.
Notes of individuals for money loaned, \$145,000
Cash, 2,000

This fund is in charge of the internal improvement board, and \$150,000 of it is appropriated by an act of 1838 to pay the balance of state subscription to Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Notes of individuals for money loaned \$27,919.00
Cash, 31,000

These funds are in charge of the board of literature, and \$101,000, part thereof, are appropriated by the act of 1838 to drain Swamp Lands, for which contracts are made.

Bonds, &c. for Cherokee land sales of 1838, \$320,000.

Of this sum one eighth is due and paid now; one eighth is due in one year; one fourth in two years; one fourth in three years; one fourth in four years.

Bonds and interest for Cherokee lands sold before 1838—balance about \$20,000.

The cash balances in public treasury are not included in the above, as they are probably not greater than the current expenses of the state will be.

There is also the 4th quarter of the surplus money, to be deposited under the act of Congress. The amount of this 4th quarter is \$177,919.13.

What is the probability of this sum being paid into the state treasury, and when, the committee have not been required to report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILL. H. HAYWOOD, CHM.

On motion of Mr. W. B. Shepard, the convention went into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of the general committee of thirteen, and the report of the select committee of three upon the available funds of the state.

1. The committee of 13 have recommended that the state shall loan her crea-

dit to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

1. Resolved, That a State loan to be applied to internal improvements involves no necessity for a present or a future increase of taxes so long as the loan does not exceed the amount of productive stocks owned by the State at the time the loan is made. The State of North Carolina owning in the Bank of the State, stock to the value of \$500,000; in the Bank of Cape Fear \$520,700; in the Wilmington and Raleigh Road Company \$600,000

—making together \$1,620,700; also, in the notes of individuals, (well secured)

the sum of about \$400,000—may, without any peril of embarrassment to the people, borrow upon the faith of these funds at least \$2,000,000, should it be

done to execute the plan of improvement they adopt.

2. Resolved, That the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, having petitioned the General Assembly to guarantee for that company the repayment of a loan which it becomes necessary for the company to make in order to complete the road to Raleigh—under all the circumstances, is our opinion that the said application ought to be granted to such an amount, under such restrictions, and upon such terms as may be prescribed by the General Assembly, to secure the public against loss, whilst the company shall be effectually aided in the prosecution of their enterprise.

3. Resolved, That a Rail Road from Yadkin River to some point on the Cape Fear near Fayetteville, is necessary to the prosperity and welfare of the whole state, and constitutes the first and most important link in the system of Internal Improvements; and it ought to be patronized by the State in such a manner as certainly to secure its execution at the earliest day it is practicable.

4. Resolved, That the Neuse River below Waynesborough is believed to be capable of being made navigable by steam boats from Waynesborough to Newbern; and the General Assembly ought to appropriate the sum that is necessary for the improvement of the navigation of said river; and should it be ascertained by actual survey to be practicable, the work ought to be done by the state. And, with the view of preventing delay in this work, the General Assembly ought to direct the Board of Internal Improvements to have the said work commenced forthwith, if they shall be satisfied that it is practicable.

5. Resolved, That we do not intend, by these resolutions, to depreciate, much less to reprobate, any other work of improvement that has been brought to the notice of this convention; but those hereinafter specified in the report of their committee, that several works of improvement therein recommended, deserve the patronage of the state and ought to be effected.

2. Resolved, That in order to carry out the views of the convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the state, a loan of two millions five hundred thousand dollars ought to be contracted.

3. Resolved, That in the prosecution of the several works, the convention recommend the following classification, to wit: 1st class, a loan of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh company; subscription of four fifths of the stock, by the state, to the Fayetteville and Yadkin company, and a like subscription of two fifths to a company for a rail road from Raleigh to Fayetteville. 2d class, a rail road from Beaufort Harbor to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, and a subscription of four fifths of the capital stock by the state; the opening of an inlet at the foot of Albemarle sound; the incorporation of a company for that purpose and a subscription of four fifths of the capital stock by the state; a rail road from Raleigh to intersect the Wilmington road at or near Waynesborough, and a subscription of two fifths by the state.

4. Resolved, As the opinion of the convention, that the balance of the subscription by the state to the Wilmington and Raleigh company ought to be paid without delay; that a survey of the Neuse river with a view to steam navigation ought to be had; and the survey of a route from Raleigh via Hillsborough to Greensborough, in Guilford county, with a view to a McAdamized turnpike road, ought also to be had, and if the first should be found practicable, the board of internal improvement be authorized to have it effected, and that a company be incorporated for the construction of the road and subscription of two fifths of its stock be taken by the state.

5. Resolved, That we do not intend, by these resolutions, to depreciate, much less to reprobate, any other work of improvement that has been brought to the notice of this convention; but those hereinafter specified in the report of their committee, that several works of improvement therein recommended, deserve the patronage of the state and ought to be effected.

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2. Resolved, That in order to carry out the

debt to them. We have won, and eaten and drunk the products of their industry,—too much of all, perhaps—but that is our fault—not theirs. We may take less hereafter,—but the country is disengaged unless we discharge that debt to the uttermost farthing."

For this purpose—the early and total discharge of our debt to foreigners—the whole power of the Bank of the United States was devoted. In such a crisis it was evident that if resort was had to rigid curtailments, the ability to pay would be proportionately diminished; while the only true system was, to keep the country as much at ease as consistent with safety, so as to enable the debtors to collect their resources for the discharge of their debts. For the same purpose the bank, though entirely out of its course of business, and in some degree of collision with its own exclusive interests, assumed an active agency in collecting the debts of the Bank of England,—gave every facility for the recovery of all debts, and stimulated our countrymen to this duty by earnest and constant appeals to their honor and their true interests. With what a generous emotion that appeal was answered you well know—for it touched a chord which lies deep in all American hearts. If the universal distress which pervaded the economy could not be witnessed without a painful sympathy,—its melancholy was redeemed by the high and manly spirit which it roused throughout the country. For never, on its most glorious fields of battle, was there displayed a more lofty sentiment of honor and courage than was then exhibited. The honest payment of debt,—the honest duty of private life—was elevated by its universality—into a sentiment of national honor—as the whole country in mass pressed forward to its performance, as to some sacred and patriotic obligation. Whatever could be paid, was paid instantly and cheerfully; what it was impossible to pay at once, was secured with ample interest for the delay, with an utter abandonment of mere selfishness, and a disregard of any pecuniary sacrifice necessary to fulfil their engagements. Accordingly the manner in which the United States have setled their immense commercial debt to Europe is a lasting monument of their integrity. No country could have better performed its duty. Even in the calmest moments of prosperity such a settlement could scarcely be imagined as was accomplished amidst the general wreck and confusion of all its great interests with which the country was afflicted. The consequence is that the general credit of the country never stood higher than at this moment; for it has now earned a distinction entirely exclusive and characteristic—that while the Government of the United States is the only Government on earth that has ever paid to the last cent its national debt, the people of the United States have discharged their private engagements with an unexampled fidelity; a civil glory this, worth a thousand victories.

In the midst of these troubles the character of our institutions was threatened by a combination of politicians in Pennsylvania, who endeavored to establish, as the basis of American legislation, that a charter or engagement made by any state legislature was liable to be annulled by any subsequent legislature, and still more easily by any called meeting called a convention—which is only another form of extraordinary legislation—and an attempt was announced to carry that dogma into effect at a convention then approaching. The assumption of such a right by the State Government, to annul all its engagements to foreigners, put forth at a moment when the country was laboring under a temporary inability to pay its debts, was calculated to destroy all confidence in the integrity of our American institutions—and I therefore said to you in my letter, "This must not be. It must be decided whether this Pennsylvania of ours is a virtuous community or a mere society of plunderers—nor will the honor of the state be relieved until this convention adopts some solemn declaration that there is no power in this nation capable of violating the sacred engagements of the state authorities. That should be done, and if any efforts of mine may avail, that shall be done, for the honor of this state, for the character of her sister states, and for the stability of our popular institutions."

Accordingly, when the convention met, one of its first decided acts was the following resolution, passed on the 21st of November, 1837.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that a charter duly granted under an act of Assembly, to a bank or other private corporation, is, when accepted, a contract with parties to whom the grant is made; and if such charter be unduly granted or subsequently misused, it may be availed by the judgment of a Court of Justice in due course of law; and not otherwise, unless in pursuance of a power expressly reserved in the charter."

The obligation of the State Legislatures to fulfil all their engagements made with foreigners—and the anxiety of individuals to pay their foreign debts, being thus established, the next care was to enable both to comply with their contracts as little sacrifice as possible. It was due to foreigners that every debt should be paid—it was due to ourselves to make the most of our own resources in the settlement. Now these resources consisted mainly in the public securities, and the staple productions of the country. The stock of suspension would of course sink to the lowest point of depression, and it seemed expedient to save them from sacrifice by two measures applicable to each.

There can scarcely be any form of

security more safe than the pecuniary engagements of the states. They have a most luxuriant soil—valuable products—infinite natural advantages—uniting industry in developing them. They have every thing but money—and for that they are able to pay, and willing to pay much more than the less productive industry of Europe can afford to pay. Their loans, too, instead of being wasted in wars and extravagance, go to the direct improvement of the borrowing States;—so that there can be no better application of the means of any European capitalist than to double his income by American investments. Yet all these require knowledge—local information—the means of exciting confidence;—and it was thought most expedient to establish an American agency in London, as the common centre and general support of all American securities,—where, in addition to the appropriate business of the Bank itself, all the public and corporate stocks of the States might find shelter and protection.

In like manner the derangement of the currency placed the staples of the South entirely at the mercy of the foreign purchaser, who could have dictated the terms of sale to the prostrated planter. It was thought proper to avert that evil by employing a large portion of the capital of the Bank in making advances on Southern produce. This had two effects—the first was to provide remittances to pay its own bonds in England, issued in the New York merchants in their extreme distress, for as the Bank could not of course purchase these staples, it made advances upon them in the South, receiving in exchange bills on Europe. The second effect was to introduce into the market a new competition, and thus prevent the unconditional subjection of the planter to the foreign purchaser.—These advances were made, not as in past years on the mere personal security of the merchants,—which the confusion of all private credit would have rendered too hazardous,—but on the actual shipment of the produce to an American house in England, willing and able to protect American property from the recklessness with which it has been too often thrown into the market, with an entire disregard of all American interests.

The combination of these causes—the application of capital on this side and the prudent reserve on the other—have saved to the planter interest an amount which it is difficult to estimate below ten or fifteen millions of dollars. I believe, too, that nearly one-half of the commercial debt of the country to Europe has been paid by the mere difference between the actual sales of the securities and staples—and the prices they would have realized had they been thrown unprotected into the hands of Europeans. These measures were essentially of a temporary nature—they were measures of emergency adopted in the midst of a public calamity, and to be discontinued with the necessity which caused them. As soon, therefore, as the capital and industry of the country had time to subside into their accustomed channels, these operations were relinquished, and now they have totally and finally ceased.

III. During these movements it became important to understand distinctly the course of the Government. In my letter to you of the 5th of April last, I stated my "convention that there could be no safe or permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks until the policy of the Government towards them was changed." This change was soon and happily made. On the 30th of May the Specie Circular, requiring payments in coin in the Land Office, was repealed by Congress.—On the 25th of June the bill called the Sub-Treasury, requiring coin in all payments to the Government, was negatived. In the month of July the Government agreed to receive an anticipated payment of the bonds of the Bank to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars in a credit to the Treasurer on the books of the Bank—and arrangements were made for the more distant public disbursements in the notes of the Bank. These arrangements, as honorable to the Executive officers as they were beneficial to the public service, brought the Government into efficient co-operation for the re-establishment of the currency, and opened the way to a resumption of specie payments. This resumption, accordingly, took place throughout the middle States on the 13th of August, and in many of the Southern and Western States soon after.

V. It remained only to add some of the Southwestern States for the same object. Their action in extending their public and private improvements had made them debtors States, and depreciated their currency by its excess. But they had abundant resources, and perfect willingness, to pay—and all that was needed seemed to be a longer period to recruit their exhausted means—so as to derive from the approaching crops, by a short anticipation, ability to meet their engagements. The Bank of the United States has used its utmost endeavors for that purpose, by making advances to the amount of many millions to the Banks in those States; all of whom will it is presumed, by the month of January, resume specie payments, and thus complete the circle of resumption throughout the whole Union.

And now, upon reviewing the events which followed the suspension, it is a source of great gratification to see that all that it was designed to do has been done. It was proposed to protect the character of the country from the first shock of the suspension—to effect the honorable discharge of our foreign debt with the least sacrifice of the property of the debtors—to vindicate the good faith of the State Legislatures—to discourage all premature

attempts to resume—but, by a cautious delay for those States which were less prepared, accomplish a universal resumption. All these are done, and the troubles of the country have happily ceased.

Of the future, it is difficult to speak; but in that future the Bank of the United States will no longer occupy its past position. The Bank of the United States had ceased to be a national institution in 1836, and was preparing to occupy its new place as a State Bank, when the troubles of 1837 forced it in some degree back into its old position; and it then devoted all its power to assist in carrying the country unharmed through its recent troubles. Having done this, its extraordinary duties ceased. For the future, it abdicates this involuntary power. It has no longer any responsibility to the Union. It has no longer any controversies with the Government of the Union. It now desires only repose, and it will take its rank hereafter, as a simple State Institution, devoted exclusively to its own special concerns.

I rejoice, too, that this new position of the Bank absolves me from many cares and duties. In the general confusion of public affairs during the last two years, it has been my lot to be more prominent than my own inclination prompted, and often to assume a station which would have better suited others. But public calamities justify the apparent forwardness they require,—as great dangers are best met by defying them. My task is now ended—and I gladly withdraw from these responsibilities, carrying with me the only satisfaction I ever sought in them,—the consciousness of having done my duty to the country as a good citizen.

With great regard, yours, &c.

N. BIDDLE.

N. Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 18

The Senate took up the resolution in favor of the Roanoke Navigation Company, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery in the chair; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and reported the resolution to the Senate, without amendment, and recommended its passage. The resolution was then read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House then resolved itself again into committee, on Mr. Rayner's resolutions. Mr. Eaton, of Warren, took the floor, and spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Caldwell of Rockingham, on the same side, who was replied to in a humorous strain by Mr. H. C. Jones. Some sharp shooting then took place between Messrs. Rayner and Whisker, and Messrs. Boyden of Surry, and Caldwell of Mecklenburg; after which, on motion of Mr. Hoke, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 19.

The bill to establish the county of Cleveland was rejected—yeas 21, nays 27.

The bill to amend the militia laws of this state, was amended on the motions of Mr. Dockery and Mr. Reid, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole, on Mr. Rayner's resolutions, when Mr. Hoke took the floor in opposition to them. After speaking with great animation for nearly two hours, he gave way for a motion that the committee rise, without having finished what he had to say.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 20.

Mr. Carson, from the committee on Weights and Measures, reported a bill concerning weights and measures adopted by resolution of Congress as standards throughout the United States; which was read the first time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to amend the militia laws of the state passed its first reading.

The bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company was amended, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the late Internal Improvement Convention, held in this city, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be referred to the standing committee on internal improvement of each house, and be printed, ten copies for each member.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 21.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-Road Company, was rejected on its second reading; but was subsequently reconsidered, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, was postponed indefinitely, 27 to 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House, on motion of Mr. Rayner, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions heretofore submitted by him.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Burke, the committee rose, and reported the resolutions to the House without amendment. Mr. Hoke then concluded his speech, begun in committee of the whole. The question being on the adoption of the resolutions, was decided in the affirmative, 63 to 56.

The question on the second (which declares that the Senate of the United States ought to pass resolution, condon-

the proceeds of the Public Lands) by a majority of the act,) was also decided in the affirmative, 63 to 59.

The 3d resolution (which denounces the sub-treasury *totis viribus*.) was also carried, 63 to 56—Mr. Taylor of Nagh being absent.

Messrs. Rayner, Boyden and Waddell appealed to the party with which they acted, to vote down any and every amendment offered. If gentlemen, said they, desire an expression of opinion on any subject, let them bring forward a substantive proposition, and we will meet them.

The question was then put, and the amendment rejected.

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the resolution, by inserting the following as a distinct resolution between the 3d and 4th, viz:

Resolved that the public revenue is collected from the people for the support of the government, and not for the accommodation of banks, and the public funds ought not to be loaned out and used by banks.

Mr. Paine commenced a speech against the amendment, but occasionally wandering into a discussion of the *merits* of the subject, he was repeatedly interrupted by questions of order, and finally took his seat.

The question on the adoption of this resolution was decided in the negative, 63 to 56. As this was, uniformly, the state of the vote on every subsequent test proposition, we here insert the *yeas* and *nays*, and refer the reader to them, to ascertain how individual members voted on each distinct proposition.

For the amendment—Messrs. Amis, Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Bedford, James Blount, Boger, Braswell, Brodhead, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, Daniel, Davis, Eaton, C. Erwin, Gwynn, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Howerton, Jarman, Robt. Jones, Kilian, Larkins, Mangum, Massey, J. T. Miller, Munday, M. N. Nye, Orr, Perkins, Polk, Rands, J. R. Rayner, Reid, Roebuck, Siler, Sims, Sloan, Stafford, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tondison, Trolinger, Tuten, Walker, Whisker, Wilcox, S. A. Williams, Wm. P. Williams, Wilcox, J. Baker—56.

Against the Amendment—Messrs. Beal, Bell, Blalock, William A. Blount, Bond, Boyden, Britton, Brumwell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dunlap, Ellington, Edward J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gilliam, Graham, Guthrie, Gayther, Harris, Hill, Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lane, Lindsay, Matthews, William J. T. Miller, Elisha P. Miller, Mills, McCleese, McLoughlin, McWilliams, Oglesby, Payne, Paxton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Puryear, Proctor, K. Rayner, Robards, Rush, Smith, David Thomas, George Thomas, Underwood, Waddell, Wadsworth, James, Williams, Wilson, Winston and Young—53.

Mr. Hoke moved further to amend the resolutions, by adding to the first in the series (which condemns the *expunging act*) the following: "Provided we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late President against the United States Bank."

Mr. Morehead, from the judiciary committee, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed about the person of individuals. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Biddle, from the select committee on Public buildings, reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 to finish the Capitol. The bill was read first time, and the report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Siler, from the committee on Cherokee Lands, reported a bill prescribing the mode of an additional survey and sale of the Cherokee lands; which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed resolution acquitting delinquent sheriffs in making returns of votes for Governor, was adopted and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Robards, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to report an amendment to the 45th section of the revenue laws relative to the double taxes collected by sheriffs.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam-boat Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 24.

Mr. Cherry presented a bill to authorize the business of banking, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. (It authorizes banking on principles similar to those of the free banking law of New York.)

The resolutions from the Commons, concerning the course of our Senators in Congress, were read the first time, passed and laid on the table, with the understanding that they will be taken up again on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hill called up for consideration the Land Resolutions submitted by him some days since. Mr. Caldwell moved to strike out the whole resolutions and insert a set also submitted by him early in the session.

Mr. Gilliam demanded a division of the question, and the question being first put on striking out, it was decided in the negative—55 to 39.

Mr. K. Rayner moved to amend the resolution by inserting between the 2d and 3d resolution the following, viz:

Resolved, That in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress proposing to graduate the price of the Public Lands, as an stamp in disguise to collect them in the states in which they lie, at a rate nominal price.

The question on the adoption of this amendment was decided in the affirmative, 64 to 54. [The difference in the votes was occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. Wm. P. Williams, and by Mr. Whisker, of Halifax (Van) voting with the Whigs.]

Mr. B. Ried offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the 8th resolution: "Provided we do not intend to take from our Senators the right of independent thought and action concerning the above measures." It passed, 63 to 51.

The question being stated to be on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Bedford called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be taken on each resolution separately, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bedford took the occasion to give his reasons for voting on the resolutions as he should, and expressed a confident belief that his constituents would sustain him.

The question on the adoption of the first resolution (which condemns the expunging act,) was decided in the affirmative, 63 to 56.

The question on the second (which declares that the Senate of the United States ought to pass resolution, condon-

Smith, George Thomas, Tuten, Wadsworth, James Williams, W. P. Williams, Wilson, Young—63.

Nays—Messrs. Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Braswell, Brodhead, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Daniel, Davis, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Holland, Howerton, James P. Miller, Monday, Nye, Orr, Perkins, James R. Rayner, Roebuck, Sims, Sloan, Stockard, Stockard, Walker, Whisker Wilcox—31.

The resolutions, as adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence, are as follows:

Resolved, That each of the United States, being a party to the national compact, possesses an interest in the public land proportioned to the federal population of each, or, in the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure.

Resolved, That those states, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the public domain for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in behalf of other states.

Resolved, That this General Assembly do concur, in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of the public lands, as an attempt in disguise to deprive them of the states in which they lie, at a

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 27.

Mr. Cherry, from the committee on education, reported a bill to divide the county into school districts, and for other purposes, with the view of establishing common schools; which passed in the reading and was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then took up for consideration the engrossed resolutions, condemning the course of our senators in Congress, which was read the second time, and after considerable discussion, with out arriving at a decision, the Senate adjourned, 4 o'clock; when the resolutions were again taken up. Mr. Edwards moved to strike out of the first resolution the words "and as an act of party servility, calculated to degrade the character of the senator" which was negatived, 25 to 23. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment "that we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late president against the United States Bank," which was rejected, 25 to 23.

Mr. Reid proposed to amend, by adding another resolution claiming the right of the Legislature to *instruct* which was rejected, 25 to 23. Mr. Reid proposed another amendment, approving the course of our senators on the subject of abolition in petitions, which was rejected, 25 to 23. Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution, declaring that "the revenue is collected from the people for the support of government, and not for banking purposes, and no more revenue ought to be collected than is absolutely necessary for the wants of the government;" which was rejected, 25 to 23.

The first resolution, condemning the existing resolution, and the second, in favor of its revision, passed, 25 to 23. The 3d, condemning the sub-treasury, passed, 24 to 23.—Mr. Moody being temporarily absent. The 4th, claiming the public lands as the common property of states, and condemning the late pre-emption act of Congress, passed, 26 to 22—Mr. Allison voting with the Whigs. The 5th resolution, for dividing the proceeds of the lands among the states, being read, Mr. Wilson moved this amendment: "provided the distribution should not render necessary an increase of the taxes or tariff;" which was rejected, 25 to 23. The resolution then passed, 25 to 23—Mr. Allison now voting with the administration party. The 6th, protesting against the wasteful extravagance of the Administration, passed, 25 to 23. The 7th, declaring that the power and prerogative of the executive ought to be diminished, passed, 25 to 23. The 8th, declaring that our senators and representatives will represent the wishes of a majority of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing resolutions, was read, when Mr. Wilson moved to add, "and they are instructed so to do;" which was rejected, 25 to 23. The resolution then passed, 25 to 23.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment, that our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote for a separation of the funds of the government from all banks, which was rejected, 25 to 23. The 9th, requesting the Governor to transmit copies, &c. passed, 25 to 23.—The whole series of resolutions then passed the final reading by the following vote, which shows the state of the votes throughout, except in the instances mentioned:

Agst.—Messrs. Albright, Biddle, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Franklin, Harper, Holt, Jones, McLean, Morehead, More, Moody, Myers, Montgomery, Myers, Reddick, Robins, Sharp, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, and Williams of Beaufort. 25

Nos.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Baker, Biddle, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Foy, of Quidow, Harper, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Melcher, Moody, Moye, Reid, Reid, Sharp, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Person, and Wilson—21.

Abst.—Mr. Foy of Jones, (Whig.)

Those who participated in the debate, were, Messrs. Edwards, Reid, and Speed, *against*, and Mr. Morehead *for* the resolutions.

It is proper to remark that the Whigs voted throughout against the various propositions to amend by the adverse party, on account of any hostility to the principles they contained, but because it was perfectly understood they were intended to embarrass and divide their votes. It was repeatedly stated that there was scarcely an amendment offered, which the Whigs would not cordially support a *separate* and independent proposition, but that there was no necessity of attaching them to the resolutions.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on internal improvement, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct a rail road from the town of Beaufort, to pass through Trenton in Jones county, and connect with the Wilmington road at or near Waynesborough. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of \$500,000, and upon two fifths of said amount to be paid by individuals, and the state shall subscribe for the remaining three-fifths of said capital stock.

The said resolution was read and made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Reid in the chair, and took up for consideration the resolutions on public works reported from the committee on internal improvements. After some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and leave was given to the committee to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 28.

Mr. Biddle presented resolutions directing the board of internal improvement, to cause a survey to be made, to test the practicability of uniting by canal,

South Dividing creek and Chapel creek, and also Trent and Smith's creeks, for the purpose of draining the swamp lands in Craven county; and if it should prove practicable, to commence the work forthwith.

Read first time and passed.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company was amended, and passed its second reading, 25 to 21, after having been ably advocated by Messrs. Shepard, Taylor and Cherry. The vote on its passage was as follows:

Yea.—Messrs. Albright, Baker, Bunting, Carson, Cherry, Davidson, Dockery, Etheridge, Franklin, Hawkins, Holt, Jones, Morehead, Moore, McDearmid, Montgomery, Myers, Reddick, Robins, Roblin, Shepard, Speed, Spruill, Taylor, Whitsaker—25.

Nay.—Messrs. Allison, Arrington, Biddle, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Foy, of Quidow, Harper, Hill, Houlder, Kerr, Melvin, Melcher, Moody, Moye, Reid, Reid, Sharp, Williams of Beaufort, Williams of Person, and Wilson—21.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the High Shoals Manufacturing Company; the engrossed bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam Boat Company; and the engrossed bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company, were respectively read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resolution from the Senate, proposing an adjournment sine die on the 7th January, was debated at some length, and finally adopted by a vote of 65 to 40.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the resolutions reported by the committee on internal improvement, Mr. Caldwell, of Irredell, in the chair. Mr. Gilliam spoke at considerable length, in favor of the claims of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road company; and Mr. Reid made a speech in favor of the Western and Cape Fear road; after which, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Lexington manufacturing company, passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE.

Saturday, December 29.

The bill making a further appropriation of \$75,000 for re-building the Capitol, was discussed at some length. Messrs. Dockery and Cooper opposed any further appropriation for the purpose, he is sparing the very foundation of our government, and can receive no countenance from us who have sworn, this day, faithfully to execute the law. The man who could direct public odium and public violence, by whatever indirection, against one of the legalized institutions of the land, betrays that destitution of principle which fits him for crime and outrage of every character; and he who could hurl a fire brand against a chartered company, would, be assured, to accomplish an end, desecrate the very chamber in which you sit.

I have addressed you, gentlemen, so recently and so fully upon our domestic and general interest, that it is unnecessary to trespass further on your indulgence. It is enough for me to add, that my views upon these subjects remain, not only unaltered, but strengthened by daily observation; and that I am firmly convinced, that our social and political depression can only be redeemed by a thorough reform of our currency, the adoption of a liberal system of internal improvement, and by the establishment of Common Schools. That my suggestions upon these subjects, have not met your ready concurrence, is only a matter of regret to me, because I believe that the honor and welfare of our beloved state are dependent upon their adoption.

Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment, that our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote for a separation of the funds of the government from all banks, which was rejected, 25 to 23. The 9th, requesting the Governor to transmit copies, &c. passed, 25 to 23.—The whole series of resolutions then passed the final reading by the following vote, which shows the state of the votes throughout, except in the instances mentioned:

From the Raleigh Register.

INAUGURATION.

At 12 o'clock, on Saturday last, the members of the Senate repaired to the House of Commons, to witness the inauguration of EDWARD B. DUDLEY, as Governor of the state, for the ensuing two years. The Governor was attended to the House by Messrs. Edwards and Shepard, of the Senate, and Messrs. Williams and Waddell, of the House.

The oaths of office were administered by his Honor Judge Saunders; after which, he rose and read the following Address,

which, like every thing else emanating from him, is bold, fearless and above board, and requires no glossary to enable the reader to understand his meaning.

If there are any person who still entertain doubts as to the Governor's political tenets, we presume they will be entirely removed by this second *expose* of his opinions:

In accordance, Gentlemen, with the intimation you have conveyed to me, and in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I appear before you this day, and have sealed with the solemnity

an oath my fealty to the Laws and Constitution of our beloved state.

The session and the rites are most imposing.

Religion lends her aid to patriotism, and the presence of the Most High, we urge, upon the altar of our country, best efforts for her welfare.

But you must allow me to embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, the emotion which fills me at the renewed evidence of their regard.

That was selected once, for the high-spirited in the people's gift, was enough

for me to have been prefered,

a second time, and over one of the most distinguished sons of the state,

and my public course and my political principles with the general approbation of the people is too gratifying for any effort of language to express.

At me, gentlemen, to ask your aid,

and make you the heralds of my grati-

ude. Say to our common constituents,

that obligations they have imposed

on me a constant and feeling memo-

rial duty—that the same interests

and destiny bind us together.

Nevertheless the character of our com-

monalty shall meet no reproach in

my pen, but shall garnish a faithful

discharge at least of my executive duties.

But, gentlemen, I am far from looking to my election as a mere personal triumph. It stands on much higher ground; for it is, in my estimation, the triumph of law and order over doctrines of the most pernicious and disorganizing tendency. A spirit of bold disorder, of daring and licentious riot, is abroad in our country and threatens the stability of our institutions. Its watchwords are "the People against the Banks"—"the People against the Rich" &c. This wretched jargon is of European origin, and has been introduced by foreigners into our happier country. Here the base and the designing have appropriated them to the accomplishment of their unhallowed purposes, and an effort has been made to introduce into our state these loathsome heresies.

But, thanks to the public soundness and intelligence, never was mischievous folly more signally rebuked. Our people are not yet steeped so deeply in moral or political profligacy as to enact laws and grant privileges, but to abrogate them. They are yet to learn that it is right or just to concede, at one moment, charters, investing rights and property, and at the next, to render them valueless by denunciation, or to destroy them by violence.

As to our Aristocracy, gentlemen, I need not tell you that our institutions neither legalize nor recognize its existence; that it lives but in the diseased fancy of the worthless and envious leveler, who, despairing to elevate himself, seeks to pull down others to his own poor standard. We have no Aristocracy but that which superior industry, intelligence and moral worth confers, and of that, what government would not be proud?

But, gentlemen, there is danger in this wanton madness; and it is our duty, as patriots, as faithful representatives of the people, to warn and admonish them of the brooding mischief. Error and vice should not be made the synonimes of truth and virtue. The moral sense of the community cannot be trifled with, with impunity; it may become blunted and corrupted, for constant attrition will affect the soundest substances. Then, let us teach the mere partisan, and the unprincipled demagogue, that the end cannot justify the means; that, by destroying the landmarks between right and wrong, he is sapping the very foundation of our government, and can receive no countenance from us who have sworn, this day, faithfully to execute the law. The man who could direct public odium and public violence, by whatever indirection, against one of the legalized institutions of the land, betrays that destitution of principle which fits him for crime and outrage of every character; and he who could hurl a fire brand against a chartered company, would, be assured, to accomplish an end, desecrate the very chamber in which you sit.

I have addressed you, gentlemen, so recently and so fully upon our domestic and general interest, that it is unnecessary to trespass further on your indulgence. It is enough for me to add, that my views upon these subjects remain, not only unaltered, but strengthened by daily observation; and that I am firmly convinced, that our social and political depression can only be redeemed by a thorough reform of our currency, the adoption of a liberal system of internal improvement, and by the establishment of Common Schools. That my suggestions upon these subjects, have not met your ready concurrence, is only a matter of regret to me, because I believe that the honor and welfare of our beloved state are dependent upon their adoption.

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on me a constant and feeling memo-

rial duty—that the same interests

and destiny bind us together.

Nevertheless the character of our com-

monalty shall meet no reproach in

my pen, but shall garnish a faithful

if the resolutions passed, Messrs. Brown and Strange would both resign; and that the Caswell delegation in the Legislature had given confident assurance that such would be the course of Mr. Brown.

The truth of the first portion of this report is peremptorily denied by yesterday's Standard; And with regard to the second portion there may also have been some mistake. If we may judge from the following paragraph, copied from the Standard of last week, this doctrine of instructions, like all the other professions of "the party," are to be observed only when they are to reap the benefit:

"Whether our Senators will treat these resolutions, (should they pass the Senate,) with the contempt they merit, or whether they will conceive that the moral obligation is the same as though a manly and candid course had been pursued, rests with themselves. No sane man believes that these resolutions express the sentiments of the people of North Carolina."

A resolution has been adopted by both houses of the Legislature to adjourn on Monday next, the 7th inst. but it is doubted whether they will be able to complete their business so early.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 17th, the bill to postpone indefinitely the payment of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue came up, and the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st of January 1840, so as not to destroy the act entirely. The amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 17, nays 26—our two senators, Messrs. Brown and Strange, voting against Mr. Clay's motion, as did every administration senator except Mr. Calhoun. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on finance, to which had been referred the bill, graduated the price of public lands, &c. made a report, concluding with an earnest recommendation of the passage of the bill. Ten thousand extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Governor Cass.—A rumor is afloat that Governor Cass, our minister to France, is to be recalled. A report is also in circulation, that he is defaulter to the government to a large amount, accumulated while he was Secretary at War. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says: "Involved he certainly is to this extent—that a vast deficiency has been discovered in his department, and under such circumstances that he must be held responsible for it, unless it shall be determined to throw the blame to the frauds upon subordinate officers." The correspondent adds, that these discoveries are now acknowledged and openly spoken of by the officers of the War

THE
COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC,
FOR 1839.

MOON'S PHASES.												
	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Days.	Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.	
JANUARY.		1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31		Last Quarter, 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	
FEBRUARY.		1 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30		New Moon, 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 31		
MARCH.		1 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30		First Quarter, 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31			
APRIL.		1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30		Last Quarter, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	
MAY.		1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31		New Moon, 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31		
JUNE.		1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31		First Quarter, 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31			
JULY.		1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31		Last Quarter, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	
AUGUST.		1 2 3	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31		New Moon, 9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30	
SEPTEMBER.		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30		First Quarter, 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30	31		
OCTOBER.		1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31		Last Quarter, 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	
NOVEMBER.		1 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14 15 16	17 18 19 20 21 22 23	24 25 26 27 28 29 30		New Moon, 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	
DECEMBER.		1 2 3 4 5 6	7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	28 29 30 31		First Quarter, 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31		

ECLIPSES IN THE YEAR 1839.

There will be two eclipses this year; which is the smallest number that can possibly happen.

1. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 14th of March, at 8h. 58m. in the morning, invisible. Moon's latitude 2° 57' south ascending. This eclipse will be central and total on the meridian in latitude 5° 23' south, and longitude 30° 29' west from Greenwich.

2. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on the 7th of September, at 5h. 7m. in the afternoon, invisible. Moon's latitude 6° 48' north descending. This eclipse will be central on the meridian in latitude 14° 2' north, and longitude 151° 42' west from Greenwich.

Removal.

THE subscribers have removed their Stock of GOODS to Chapel Hill—where, with the addition of a large supply from New York this Fall, they are enabled to offer the public a large and well selected Stock of Goods, which they propose to sell on very reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce. Those who wish to buy their goods at very low prices, are invited to call.

CAVE & HOLLAND.

Chapel Hill, Nov. 20. 46—

House and Lot
For Sale—in Hillsborough.

The subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the house and lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Charlton St. Main street, near the Presbyterian Church, is very convenient to the market and business parts of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near a acre of ground, and has on it a large two story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each, and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4. 48—

Notice.

All persons indebted to the subscribers, are requested to call on J. C. Holland, at their old stand in Hillsborough, and make immediate settlement, as he wishes to give his personal attention to the settlement of their books, and the time allotted for that purpose will not admit of much delay.

HUDSON M. CAVE,
JAMES C. HOLLAND.

Hillsborough, Nov. 20. 46—

MRS. VASSEUR.

This just received, in addition to her former assignment of

CONFECTIONARIES,

a fresh supply of the following articles, viz.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES,

Raisins, Currants,

Oranges, Almonds,

Lemons, Walnuts,

Apples, Brazil Nuts,

Figs, Filberts,

Prunes, Cheese,

and a variety of SEGARS.

The Fruits and Nuts are of the new crop, and of excellent quality.

December 6. 48—

Notice.

HAVING been duly qualified as the Executor of the last will and testament of William R. Sutherland, deceased, late of Orange County, I hereby request all persons having claims against the estate of my said Testator, to present them to me for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make payment.

WILLIAM CAIN, Ex'r.

December 12. 49—

HILLSBOROUGH
Female School.

THE Spring Session of the Female School in Hillsborough under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Burwell, will commence on the 15th of January.

TERMS—English Studies, \$17 50
Latin, 10 00
French (taught by a native), 15 00
Music, 25 00

Persons wishing further information respecting the school, are referred to Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, Hillsborough. J. W. Norwood, Rev. Drury Lee, Raleigh. December 6. 48—1m

• The Raleigh Register and Newbern spectator will insert the above one month, and forward their accounts.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Spring session will commence on Monday the 14th of January.

TERMS—W. J. Bingham, \$21 per session. John A. Bingham, \$16 " English Dep. John Hough, A. B. \$16 " French Dep. Jean Odendhal, \$15 "

The Scholars in the Classical Department take regular lessons in all the common branches of English, without extra charge. December 6. 48—3w

P. S. The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Advertiser, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will insert three times and forward their accounts to this office.

JUNTO ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of the Junto Academy, (formerly Mount Pleasant,) will close on the 15th of this month.

The Spring Session will commence on the 15th of January next.

W. K. KERR, Principal.

December 6. 48—

Cheapest Family Newspaper in Philadelphia, or the United States.

NEW CLAIMS FOR THE NEW YEAR!
Great inducements for Clubbing, and liberal Premiums to Agents.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER

Published every Wednesday, on Extra Im-

perial sized paper, of the Largest Class, and of a Beautiful Texture, at Two Dollars per Annum, or Ten Subscriptions for Ten Dollars.

Its contents embraces every variety of subjects, and affords the earliest and most authentic articles of news, with regular supplies of original and selected matter, calculated to render it extensively sought for and invariably interesting. Within the short space of eighteen months, its circulation has extended to over 30,000 Subscribers! And it still goes on to increase rapidly with Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artizans, Agriculturists, merchants, Manufacturers, and Men of Leisure, in every district of the United States—among whom its character is fully appreciated. It is decidedly and emphatically the Cheapest Family Newspaper in the World!! Affording to Clubs of Ten the means of receiving every week throughout the year a valuable compendium of Literature and Useful Intelligence for the sum of One Dollar!! The Biographies of Distinguished American Statesmen and Patriots, which have given so much satisfaction to the readers of the Messenger, will be continued; together with Original Tales, Essays and Poetry, the most piquant and entertaining Selections from the British Periodicals, Translations from the Works of the Leading Writers of Europe, and notices of the popular American and Foreign Literature of the day—and every effort used to maintain the present flattering popularity for which the paper is so widely celebrated.

A Ten Dollar Bill, in advance, will pay for Ten Copies of the Messenger for one year!

A Five Dollar Bill will pay for four copies for one year.

Two Dollars, in advance, in the price of an individual subscription for one year!

One Dollar will pay for a single subscription for six months only!

ANOTHER!!

Postmasters, or other Gentlemen, acting as Agents, by forwarding a current Twenty Dollar note, (free of postage,) will be furnished for one year with Ten Copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, and Ten Copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, edited by Ward Cheney and Brothers, the enterprising Silk Culturists of Burlington, N. J., also a Premium Copy of A. Alexander's large and splendid quarto edition of the Holy Bible, with Apocrypha, Psalms, Concordance, Index, &c. &c.—beautifully bound and lettered, and printed on fine white paper—containing upwards of eleven hundred pages, accompanied with an appropriate engraved Frontispiece, and a Family Record for Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Retail Book-store price of the Bible, Fifteen Dollars!

ANOTHER!!!

For Forty dollars in current Bank bills, sent to the publisher free of postage, he will forward Forty copies of Alexander's Weekly Messenger, for one year, and also furnish the Premium copy of the Holy Bible, complete, as stated above.

ANOTHER!!!

For a Ten Dollar current bill, sent free of postage, the publisher will furnish five copies of the Messenger, and five copies of the Silk Grower and Farmer's Manual, and a Premium copy of the Popular Magazine, or One Thousand Night's Entertainments, in five volumes, each containing 432 pages, and embellished with spirited wood engravings, hand-colored.

The SILK GROWER AND FARMER'S MANUAL, is published monthly by C. Alexander, at one dollar per annum, and affords all necessary information for the Culture of the Silk Worm, and the Growing of the Morus Multicaulis—it is the only periodical exclusively devoted to this subject which is printed in this country.

At the expiration of the term subscribed for, and paid by clubs, the paper is invariably discontinued, unless the advance money is forwarded previous to that time and the subscription renewed. All letters must be paid for, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office—

and taken as regards our

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

Editorial brethren who favor us with as many insertions of this advertisement as will amount to fifteen dollars, will be furnished with a Premium Copy of the Holy Bible, complete, and handsomely bound, as payment, and also a regular exchange with the Messenger.

WILLIAM C. CAIN, Ex'r.

December 12. 49—

Job Printing,
NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

Blankets for sale at this Office.

Price adv. \$5 00

ORANGE HOTEL.
Hillsborough, N. C.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,<br